1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	CCL	Jharkhand	13	12	25
4.	NCL	Madhya Pradesh (MP)	2	1	3
		Uttar Pradesh (UP)	0	0	0
5.	WCL	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	7
		Maharashtra (MS)	16	14	30
6.	SECL	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	4
		Chhattisgarh (CG)	9	12	21
7.	MCL	Orissa (OR)	11	7	18
8.	NEC	Assam (ASM)	4	5	9
		Meghalaya	0	0	0
	(CIL)	**Total**	**67**	**67**	**134**
9.	(SCCL)	Andhra Pradesh (AP)	22	1	23

Shortage of coal supply

1842. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big gap between demand and supply of coal to various industries particularly steel and energy sector during the last three years including the current year, year-wise;

(b) if so, what is the projected shortage of coal, industry-wise, during the next three years; and

(c) what remedial steps Government has taken to meet the demand of various industries indicating the quantity of coal likely to be imported during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The gap between demand and Supply of coal during last three years namely 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the current year as envisaged in the Annual Plan was/is 53.39, 38.01, 60.15 and 70.00 million tonnes respectively. The supply demand gap during this period in respect of Steel (Coking Coal) and Power Utilities was/is as under:-

(In million tonnes)

Sector	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Prov.)	2009-10 (Plan)
1	2	3	4	5
		Steel (Coking Coal)		
Demand	43.70	38.00	44.00	20.29

1	2	3	4	5
Supply	16.32	16.99	16.39	19.78
Gap	27.38	21.01	27.61	00.51
		Power Utility Sector		
Demand	322.00	330.00	373.00	397.54
Supply	286.20	322.25	344.57	362.27
Gap	35.80	7.75	28.43	35.27

(b) As per the Annual Plan 2009-10, the projected shortage of coal on all India basis is about 70 million tonnes. The demand supply gap projected by the Working Group on Coal and Lignite for the terminal year of Eleventh Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2011-12 is 51.10 million tonnes. However, the information on industry-wise shortage of coal is not maintained specifically though sector-wise demand is worked out by the Planning Commission.

(c) With a view to augment the domestic Coal Production, Government has allotted a number of new captive coal blocks, besides taking up a number of new coal projects under coal PSUs to bridge the gap between demand and supply. While the factual position shall emerge only after CIL has concluded Fuel Supply Agreements with all the consumers, during 2009-10, however, it is planning to import about 4 million tonnes for supply to intending Power Stations.

Allocation of coal blocks

1843. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce competitive bidding in the country for allocation of coal blocks for captive use, as under the current system, many non-serious players have been allocated coal blocks; and

(b) if so, the details of the action Government is contemplating against such companies that do not start work on captive mines within two years of allotment of coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) With a view to bring greater transparency and objectivity in the process of allocation of coal blocks, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 17.10.2008, which seeks to provide for auctioning of coal and lignite blocks for captive use through competitive bidding as the selection process.

Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in